THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

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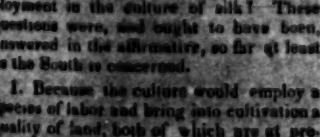
AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
13 Thursday,	6 40	5 10	*For February, 1840.*			
14 Friday,	6 39	5 21		h.	m.	
15 Saturday,	6 38	5 22				
16 Sunday,	6 37	5 23	New	3	8	38 morn.
17 Monday,	6 36	5 24	First	10	10	43 morn.
18 Tuesday,	6 35	5 25	Full	17	8	32 morn.
19 Wednesday	6 34	5 26	Last	25	5	19 morn.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Southern Silk Journal.

SILK CULTURE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Can the culture of Silk be successful in this country?
Does the subject really deserve serious attention?

Both these questions were propounded to the 24th Congress and considered by that body of sufficient importance to elicit a report from the committee on Agriculture.—The chairman of that committee was a gentleman from Virginia, whose experience and practical information gave increased authority to the opinions advanced. His positions were, in substance, that the culture was necessary as a matter of economy, that it was practicable from the nature of our soil, our climate, and the habits of our people, and, therefore, ought to be encouraged as a branch of national industry. He first examined our commercial list and compared our imports and exports for a series of years. It was found that the staple article of silk introduced from abroad had gradually increased from the earliest establishment of the government in a ratio disproportioned to that of every other article of consumption. In 1832 the value of silks imported was $9,147,912. In 1837 it had reached the alarming amount of $25,033,200!—a sum more than equal to one fourth of the entire cotton crop of the South!!

This stream of expenditure continues to flow—in fact, during the past year, under all our pecuniary embarrassments, as an item in our bill of consumption it fell little short of twenty seven millions of dollars.—The question which occurred to the committee and which must be of absorbing interest to every reflecting mind were:—Can this portion of our imports be dispensed with or in a material degree reduced? Can the proceeds of our exports which now go to pay this onerous tax upon foreign labor be returned in specie, instead of perishable materials without so abstracting from the present labor of our country as proportionably to decrease the amount of our productions? In other words, will any advantage arise from a diversion of labor from the present pursuits of our citizens and its employment in the culture of silk? These questions were, and ought to have been, answered in the affirmative, so far at least as the South is concerned.

1. Because the culture would employ a species of labor and bring into cultivation a quality of land, both of which are at present unavailable.

2. Because it would thereby furnish a new article of consumption without materially reducing the amount of our present productions.

3. Because the labor, if any, which might be diverted from the existing pursuits would only tend to enhance the value of the products now arising therefrom.

These positions we conceive cover the whole subject, and, if they can be sustained, must be sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the propriety of the conclusions of the committee, and the importance of the culture. In Georgia, and in fact in all the region throughout the South immediately adjacent to the section of country which produces the *small grains*, there are thousands of acres of land which are not sufficiently fertile to produce cotton for any number of consecutive years. In fact, we find that even the alluvia of the streams are soon exhausted under the steady culture of our great staple, and cannot be resuscitated except at an expense so enormous as to deter a prudent man from the undertaking. At present these lands are left either totally unabdued, or if their cultivation is attempted at all, are soon deserted by the disheartened husbandman. Hence the constant fluctuations in our population—hence their aversion to permanent improvements—hence the failure to cluster about our residences the comforts and luxuries which might be so easily obtained and so constantly enjoyed. All these lands, according to the opinions of scientific men and the experience of some practical culturalist, are admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry.—The production of silk likewise will require a much less extent of land to be cultivated in order to yield the same amount of profits. Consequently, it will be more easily manured and will support a more dense population.

Again, the climate of a country so near the tropical regions will not justify the powerful physical exertion in our white population, which is requisite to produce and mature the cotton crop. The lighter and less exposed species of labor furnished by the proposed system may therefore be considered as an important desideratum, both as tending to disproportionably increase the white population, and more distinctly to draw the line of demarcation between white and black labor.

We do not believe that such a result would materially reduce the amount of cotton now grown, because it would abstract, necessarily, only the young and feeble among our slave laborers, a class at present comparatively useless. Besides, should such a result follow it would be no disadvantage. Production had already proceeded beyond consumption, and the prices of the raw material have proportionably declined. The necessity of an immediate diversion of labor is therefore most apparent. The only question remaining to be settled, is, can this diversion be profitably made, and is silk the proper object on which to direct it?—The committee sustains both these positions by an array of facts which are almost incontrovertible. From persons engaged in the culture in the Northern and Middle States, a series of letters is produced, showing the products from the single acre to vary in value from three hundred to seven hundred and seventy five dollars—according to the soil, the season and the attention of the cultivator. The silk can be produced even under our present imperfect system at a cost of from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per pound. It is worth in the market from six to nine dollars, and even should the prices depreciate with the increase of production, as they unquestionably will, years, if not centuries, must elapse before the producer would cease to be remunerated for his labor. We might proceed to adduce evidence in support of this from circumstances which have transpired since the report was written. It will be sufficient to assure the readers of this journal that experience has decided the question, and that correctly thinking men now feel assured that the culture is not only practicable, but that it may be made profitable, to a degree sufficient to secure its own success, without the adventitious aid of State bounties.

Unfortunately for the business, and perhaps for the country, the feeling on this subject in some sections has been unconstrainable, ending always in wild speculation and certain disappointment. To this circumstance, arising principally from the mercurial disposition of our people, may be attributed the apparent revulsion in the business. We have never encouraged the mania for speculation in the tree, nor partaken of its wildness. We have encouraged the people to a dispassionate consideration of the subject and advised them to make fair experiments upon a small scale. Should they in these be successful, they can extend their operations to any limit which the results and their means will justify.

One source of encouragement remains from our southern friends in their ability to produce a succession of crops in the same year. They may feel assured that if their more northern brethren succeed, as we are assured they do, there can be no cause of apprehension of failure under a southern sky—with a climate equal to that of Italy in its softness, with a soil not inferior to that of the celestial empire, and a people rivaling the English in intelligence, and with a competitor in their powers of invention, in their untiring industry and daring enterprise.

S. T. C.

From the Carolina Planter.

GEOLOGY FOR PLANTERS.

Much has been said and written in favor of a Geological Survey of the State for its influence on Agriculture. Many of our readers are but little acquainted with the principles of Geology, and others have imperfect knowledge on the subject. We think it will be important to arrange and place before them some of the facts and reasoning which show the history of Geology to be intimately connected with the first principles of agricultural science.

Geology is the science of the earth—and has for its object a description of the structure and arrangement of the material component parts of the globe we inhabit. It includes the knowledge of the composition and disposition of those separate layers or beds, which, like the concentric lamellæ of an onion, lie around and envelope the nucleus of the earth. It embraces a history of the relative order which has been found to exist throughout the world, in the position of rocks and rock masses to each other; and properly explains the origin of the formation of soils. With the aid of Chemistry, we are taught by it, the source of the fertility of our lands, and the cause of their unproductiveness.

We will not enter into any detail of the endless theories which have been brought forward to account for the origin of our globe—whether it was a cooled meteor, or a portion of the sun knocked off by the stroke of the tail of some erratic comet—nor shall we consider the probability of its having been crystallized from aqueous solution, but confine ourselves to the earth, the proper material structure, upon which we stand.

In pursuing their investigations throughout the world, Geologists have discovered that a particular kind of rock lies under or subtends all others which have been observed. In every country where the earth has been penetrated sufficiently deep, this rock has been present. It is, therefore, reasonably supposed by them that the composition of this rock being similar in every locality, where it has been examined, that it is the foundation of the crust of our globe. This rock, from its granular structure, and uniformity in the appearance of its grains or crystals, has been called Granite, and is familiar to most of us as a building stone.—It is composed of three minerals, Quartz (Flint) Feldspar, and Mica, (called commonly Isinglass;) sometimes in place of the Mica, a mineral called Hornblende is present, and then a varied appearance is given to the rock.

The usual colour of *Quartz* is white—of *Feldspar*, white with a slight reddish tinge—and of *Mica* black—but colour is not a fixed character of rocks or minerals.

Where these three substances are present in about equal proportions the mass of Granite has a uniform crystalline structure throughout its whole extent—where there is a slight increase in the proportion of Mica, a somewhat slaty appearance exists, and *Gneiss* is the name applied to this combination—where a little more *Mica* and *Feldspar* is present, a leaved or more slaty, or as Geologists term it, a schistose structure is the result, and shining *Mica-Slate* or *Shist* is the name applied to it—where more *Feldspar* and *Mica*, and less *Quartz* exists, a less shining and more earthy looking slate is formed, known as Clay Slate.

These rocks, with a few others to be described presently, are very extensively found, and from the uniform structure and regular order of relation to each other, or as Geologists call it, super position and sub position, are considered as differing but little in age. They are generally supposed to have been formed before the earth was habitable, and are therefore called *primitive* or *primary*. They contain no remains of animals nor of vegetables.

Not so extensively distributed as the four rocks just noticed, but belonging to the same class, are several others, as *Greenstone*, where Hornblende is substituted for Mica—*Serpentine*, which is composed of Limestone and Feldspar—several *soapy rocks* or *Magnesian*—and *primitive Limestone*.—And here let it be noticed particularly that Limestone is a primary rock, as we have no good coal without it.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST BUSTLE STORY.

Mr. A——K——, and his blooming bride, who had just arrived from "foreign parts," took up their abode in one of our fashionable hotels, and spent the first day or two amid the numerous handboxes, hat cases, trunks, and other appendages consequent upon travelling. Mrs. K. desirous of seeing the town, begged her husband, one morning to escort her on a stroll of discovery; and accordingly they issued forth determined to "astonish the natives" by the splendour of their accoutrements—in which, as will shortly appear, they were quite successful.

Having satisfied their optics that the village was "wonderfully civilized for a savage country," they found their way to a pleasant promenade on the environs, whither the *haut ton* of our city were wont to resort:—but, as ill luck had ordained it—

"*Lowering clouds o'ercast the town,*"

and the rain soon pattered down in abundance. No place of shelter being near, and Mrs. K. being intent upon preserving her silks undamaged, cast her eye around and seeing only a few ladies and gentlemen behind, immediately gathered up her outward garment and threw it over her bonnet—it being the common resource at home.—Scarcely had she walked a dozen steps beside her liege lord, when an ill suppressed titter assailed her ears; but knowing full well that her own undress was white as the driven snow, she attributed their mirth to *mauvais honte*, and pluming her head aloft, stepped forward with the air of a Gulbeyaz. The individuals behind, for reasons best known to themselves, could no longer contain their laughter, and in defiance of etiquette, burst out into a roar.

"Heaven, dear Alic!" whispered the lady, "is it at me the monsters are laughing?"

"I don't know, my dear; walk on a little," was the reply.

"O no; let us go on slow and allow them to pass."

In vain they slackened their pace—the distance between them and their followers remained the same; and the mirth of those behind, knew no bounds.

"Do step on my dear," said Mr. K. not a little annoyed—when, O ye kings of miracles! what a sight greeted his eyes! In flaming letters, he read on his canvass trunk cover, (which the lady had strung round her hips in the hurry of starting, in the absence of a better *busile!*) "A—K—of——"

It is unnecessary to add that they kept their room during the remainder of their sojourn.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visiter.

ARNOLD'S ESCAPE.

Mr. Ebenezer Chase was a private in the New Hampshire militia, which relieved the Pennsylvania line at West Point in 1780, when those troops, being veterans, were wanted elsewhere. Mr. C. with several others, being off duty, was on the shore of the Hudson, when Arnold deserted. When General Washington assigned him the command of West Point, he left his own barge in his possession. A temporary hut was erected on the east shore for the accommodation of the four oarsmen who manned the barge. On the morning of his desertion, Gen. Arnold rode down to the shore, from his head quarters at Robinson's farm very fast, as was his custom—threw the reins to his attendant, and ordered the barge to be manned. He then directed his course towards the Point; but on reaching the middle of the river, the boat was observed to take a course down stream, and move very swiftly through the water.

The explanation was afterwards made by the boatmen. He hoisted a flag of truce, and told them to pull for the Vulture sloop of war, which lay below, saying that he had some business with her captain, and promised if they would row him down to her as soon as possible, to give them a guinea and a gallon of rum each. On nearing the Vulture, and being within range of her guns, Arnold opened his plan, saying, "I have served the ungrateful scoundrels long enough," and declared if they would go with him they should have double pay, and be made sergeants in the British service. One of the men replied that "he did not understand fighting on both sides." "Then," said the General, "you are prisoners."

When they came along side the sloop of war, Arnold ascended the deck, and was received by the marines with presented arms. He then ordered his men to come on board as prisioners of war. One of them who had been their spokesman just before said "it was a shabby trick, as they had toiled to their utmost strength to get the boat along, now to refuse the promised reward, and make them prisoners to boot." The English Captain heard their murmurs, and stepping forward observed—"Gen. Arnold, I command this ship, and while I walk the quarter deck no such transaction shall take place. I know the meaning of my words, sir, and will meet their comment. Then addressing the men, he continued—"My good fellows," I respect your principles and fidelity to your country. You shall have liberty to go or stay as you please. "Here," taking them from his purse, "are four guineas: steward put up four gallons of rum for these men." The boatmen thanked the gallant and generous sailor, and returned in safety to head quarters to report their proceedings to Gen. Washington, who had just arrived in camp. Arnold, chagrined and enraged, retired without uttering a word, to the cabin of the sloop of war.

This statement was made by Mr. Chase about a fortnight before his death in 1831. He also stated that he saw Major Andre going to execution riding in the centre of a troop of light horse.

Arnold, before his escape, had received information that 'John Anderson,' the name with which he had filled Andre's pass, was taken. The information was sent by the unfortunate person himself. This determined his purpose for sudden flight. He was afterwards distinguished for the inveteracy with which he carried on his predatory warfare against the property of his fellow countrymen. After the war he went to England; where, although he received the countenance of the British government, his *good intentions* in his unsuccessful plot against the liberty of his country were despised by the British officers. The unfeeling wretch called upon the widowed mother and sister of his unfortunate victim (Andre.)—The servant announced to them the name of Gen. Arnold; and they immediately returned a message that they did not desire to see him.

V.

BUSY BODIES.

There is a certain class of individuals in every town and village, whose greatest pleasure consists in prying into the affairs of their neighbors, and whose especial province it is to promulgate them to the world. These disinterested benefactors of mankind know more of your own business than you do yourself, and will relate to you events that have transpired in your household, of which, but for their laudable vigilance, you might have remained in perfect ignorance forever. There is nothing that escapes their observation from the cellar to the garret. The multifarious transactions of the kitchen and the ramifications of the laundry, which to me were always mysterious as the complex doctrine of nullification, or the machinery of a steamboat, are as familiar to them as to the presiding deities of your pots, kettles and wash tubs. The most insignificant and unimportant saying of drawing rooms are treasured up by these indefatigable busy bodies, and circulated throughout the neighborhood with an earnestness which would seem to imply that their very existence depended upon their dissemination.—They usurp the prerogative of the chamber-maid and boot-black. They can tell the exact quantity of cream or sugar which every member of your family uses in his tea—whether you drink out of china or procelain—whether you breakfast at quarter before six or eleven minutes and a half past nine o'clock. They know the dimensions of your coffee pot, the color of your night cap, and can tell with the most unerring precision the number of holes in your stocking. Wo be unto the individual who falls under their suspicion, or whose character is subjected to their surveillance. Better fall in the hands of a highway robber.

People of *little religion* are always *noisy*; he who has not the love of God and man filling his heart, is like an empty wagon coming violently down a hill; it makes great noise but there is *nothing* in it.—*Dr. A. Clarke's Com.* 1 Cor. xv. 1.

"Dick," said a master to his servant, "have you fed the pigs?" "Yes, massa, me fed um." "Did you count them, Dick?" "Yes, me count um all but one." "All but one?" "Yes, massa, all but one—dare be one little speckled pig he frisk about so much me couldn't count him!"

Youthful Tears.—Tears do not dwell long upon the cheeks of youth. Rain drops easily from the bud, rests on the bosom of the matutier flower, and breaks down the one only which hath lived its day.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Nat. Register.

JANUARY 21.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Garland, of Va. who was entitled to the floor, rose to address the House on the subject of Mr. W. Thompson's resolution in regard to the reception of abolition petitions, when Mr. W. C. Johnson requested him to yield the floor for a moment to allow him to move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk inform the Mayor of Washington, that he have leave to take from the surplus Wood belonging to this house forty cords, if so much be necessary, for immediate distribution among the suffering poor of the city.

Some doubts being expressed whether, if Mr. G. gave up the floor for this object, he could afterwards resume it, Mr. Pope then asked Mr. G. to yield the floor to him for the purpose of enabling him to lay a Report on the table and have it printed in relation to the disputed boundary of Iowa. Several objections were made to granting the required suspensions, mingled with cries of "it is of no use." "If you make the report, there is no Printer to print it!"

Mr. Proffit also asked for a few moment's suspension to introduce a subject of the greatest importance to the Country—that if the least debate or dissatisfaction were to be produced, he would at once withraw his proposition. What Mr. P. proposed, was a call on the Secretary of War to inform this House, at the earliest opportunity, whether he has, or has not ordered the use of *Bloodhounds* in the War with the Indians in Florida; whether any such order for Bloodhounds has been issued, when they are expected, under whose command they are to be placed, &c.

Some member objecting to the resolution, Mr. P. withdrew it.

Mr. Garland then proceeded to address the House till about one o'clock.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, followed Mr. Garland, and vindicated the Administration, and the Party generally from the imputation of favoring the doctrine of Abolitionism, the advocacy of which, he contended, was confined to the Whig Party.

Mr. Dromgoole rose, he said, from a desire to bring this debate to a close. He did not wish to take part in the discussion on one side or the other. The simple question to be decided was, whether the House would adopt a standing rule, in regard to certain classes of petitions, which experience has shown are now crowding upon the House. Four years have shown that the best general rule is, to permit them to be presented by the gentlemen who hold them, and then quietly consign them to the table. Intending, as he did, to put an end to the discussion by calling the Previous question, he moved an amendment to Mr. Thompson's resolution, so as to effect the object he had stated.

The Previous question was called for, and agreed to be taken.

Mr. Briggs contended, that as his amendment proposed the same disposition of the subject as was proposed by Mr. Coles of Va. which had been laid upon the table, it could not be in order. Both resolutions were examined and discussed for an hour, when the Speaker declared Mr. Dromgoole's proposition was not in order.

From this decision, Mr. D. took an appeal, but the House confirmed the decision of the Chair.

After some confused debate, and an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the previous question, Mr. Adams offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of this House, to be numbered the 21st:

"Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reason; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, *Shall the petition be rejected?* and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

He said the proposition was general in its character, not referring to abolition petitions more than to all others. It proposed that none should be rejected, but by a majority, and for reasons assigned. It admitted the principle that the House might reject a memorial; but insisted that the name of the person objecting should be recorded, and the reasons for the rejection given.—He thereupon moved an adjournment. And the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the debate on the Sub-Treasury bill was continued by Mr. Walker in reply to Mr. Clay. Mr. Buchanan expressed an intention of speaking on the subject, but was not then prepared to do so. The bill therefore lay over till the following day.

JANUARY 23.

On the opening of the business of the House, yesterday, Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Military Department for the year 1840, which, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. R. Garland enquired how the printing was to be done, no printer having been appointed, and the resolution authorising the Clerk to have it done, had expired?

Mr. Jones proposed to move that the power of the Clerk of the House, to have the printing done, be continued ten days longer.

The Chair said the proposition could be offered only by general consent. Mr. R. Garland objected. Mr. W. C. Johnson hoped Mr. Jones would confine his proposition to the bills and documents which had thus far been reported. Mr. Jones assented.

Mr. R. Garland said he must still object, unless the Clerk shall be required to get the printing done on the best terms which could be obtained in the district. Mr. Jones said he could not go further. Mr. Garland then added, he still objected. Mr. Jones said he must then move to suspend the rule. To this objections were made. Mr. R. Garland observed, that instead of the House appointing a Printer, or taking up the Resolution to enquire if a more economical mode of having the Printing done, could not be obtained, it was attempted, by a round-about process, to let the Clerk, in effect, appoint the Printer to the House. To this, Mr. G. was opposed, and he could not agree that the Clerk should continue to manage this business, except he obtained the work done on the best terms.

Mr. Adams, who had been entitled to the floor, but had yielded it to Mr. Jones, to report an Appropriation bill, now claimed his right, and proceeded to address the House, at length, in support of the Resolution moved by him yesterday, proposing the adoption of a new rule in relation to the receipt of Petitions generally. He concluded his remarks a little after 2 o'clock, when the Speaker gave the floor to Mr. Alford of Ga. who addressed the House for an hour; when Mr. Hunt, of New York, rose, but appealed to the House, on the ground of bodily indisposition, to extend to him the indulgence of an adjournment.—This was at first objected to, probably from the reason assigned not being generally heard, but was afterwards granted.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Sub-Treasury bill underwent further discussion from Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clay and Mr. Walker.

After reading the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, the unfinished business was, Mr. W. Thompson's resolution to amend the rules by adding one, prescribing the manner of dealing with memorials on the subject of slavery, to which Mr. Adams had offered a substitute.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, being entitled to the floor, rose. Several applications were made to him, to allow specific motions to be made before he commenced his address; but he resisted them, and continued his Speech till past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bynum of N. C. next succeeded in obtaining the floor. He spoke for an hour in warm support of Mr. Thompson's proposition; when he gave way for a motion of Mr. Tursey to adjourn.

Mr. Black of Georgia, entreated Mr. Tursey to suspend his motion long enough for him to move that the Clerk be empowered to get the printing of the House done, under the Resolution of 1819, until further ordered by the House. Mr. Williams, of N. C. objected to the motion. Mr. Black (amid much confusion and loud cries of order) said something about certain members of the Georgia delegation having been denounced in advance in a Southern paper.—When he was called to order by the Chair, Mr. Hoffman wished the motion for adjournment to be suspended, that he might move for a further extension of the Rules of Order. Otherwise, the former resolution expiring to night, the House would be, to-morrow, without rules. Mr. Black hoped he might still be admitted to introduce his resolution in regard to the printing. Mr. L. Williams still objected. Mr. Hoffman again pressed his resolution; but the House refused to act on any other motion, except the adjournment, which was put and carried.

In the Senate, to-day, the discussion on the Sub-Treasury bill was continued by Messrs. Henderson, Tappan, Smith, of Indiana, and Merrick, of Maryland. It finally passed its third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Betts, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, White, Young—18.

The Senate then adjourned.

JANUARY 23.

Yesterday, at the opening of business, Mr. Hoffman, of New York (by permission of Mr. Bynum, who had the floor from the preceding day) moved that the Rules of the House of the last Congress (the temporary adoption of which expired on Thursday evening) be continued, until the further order of the House.

Mr. Hand wished to introduce an amendment, excepting certain rules in relation to the Previous Question.

Mr. Hoffman moved the previous question on the proposed amendment.

Mr. Hand contended, that as no rules were now in force, the previous question could not be enforced.

The Chair decided, that though the Resolution continuing the Rules had expired, yet the previous question, as established by parliamentary law, existed, and therefore Mr. Hoffman's motion was in order.

The previous question was accordingly put and the Rules of the preceding Congress were adopted, without a division.

Mr. Botts of Va. rose to complain of a letter-writer to the Charleston Courier, in relation to himself, whose letter he proceeded to read. In it, Mr. B. is charged with attempting to get up another pistol affair, &c.

Mr. B. said he had no motion to make, in relation to this letter, but he submitted to the Speaker and to every gentleman on the floor, whether they did not all recognise the statement read as a base fabrication throughout—a falsehood from beginning to end.—And he further submitted, whether it did not become the dignity of the House that

its courtesy in affording seats in the Hall to persons in the character of reporters should not be prostituted by the admission of blackguards as letter writers.

Mr. Keim, of Pa. presented the petition of Charles J. Ingersoll, contesting the seat of Mr. Naylor of that House, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Sergeant reported a bill to amend the bill providing for the taking of the sixth census of the people of the United States.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the disputed boundary between Missouri and Iowa, stated that the Committee is ready to report and expressed a hope that the Report would put an end to the present existing excitement on the occasion.

Mr. Bynum then resumed the floor, and continued his address until the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition praying for a moderate duty to be laid on imported Silks, which was referred.

A bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, underwent a discussion. Its further consideration was postponed till Monday.

JANUARY 27.

On Saturday, Mr. McCarty, the new member from Virginia, elected in the place of Mr. Mercer, appeared in the House, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Peck (obtaining leave, Mr. Bynum being entitled to the floor) asked permission to correct a portion of the proceedings of yesterday, which had appeared in one of the daily papers, and by which he felt himself aggrieved. The Globe, Mr. P. stated, had reported Mr. Bynum as saying, "that if there was any doubts in the minds of the Southern people as to who were and who were not Abolitionists in the House, they need only refer to the Speeches and votes of its members. If they wanted further evidence, he would refer them to the remarks of a certain member who characterized the Northern Democrats, who usually vote for preserving the constitutional obligations imposed on them, and who are opposed to an interference with the rights of the South, as "Southern slaves." He would refer them to the remark made by a certain Abolitionist (Mr. Peck) when the vote was about being taken on laying Mr. Coles's resolution on the table, "now come up you Southern slaves, and show yourselves."—Yes, sir, this was the language applied to these patriotic men, &c.

Mr. Peck denied emphatically that the language attributed to him was correct, or that he was an Abolitionist in any sense of the word. He had never used any such expressions, or any thing like them.

Mr. Bynum, in justification of the observations which he had made, read an extract from a report of one of the Journals of the day, showing the evidence on which his remarks were predicated. Mr. B. here read two calls of the House made by Mr. Peck, in the first of which he stated, "There were some Northern slaves there, whom he wanted to be emancipated," and then called the Yeas and Nays on the question. In the next, Mr. P. moved a call of the House, but subsequently withdrew it, saying, "We have some refugee slaves from the North that I wish brought in." This report was on the proceedings on Mr. Coles's resolution. Mr. B. said he made a mistake in using the term "Southern Slaves," instead of "Northern Slaves." He did not deem it an offence, to call a man an Abolitionist. He then proceeded with his general argument till past 4 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion for adjournment.

Before the House adjourned, certain documents were received from the Post Office Department, and also additional testimony on the New Jersey election, which were referred.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The question before the House to day, was on Mr. Thompson's motion respecting Abolition memorials, and Mr. W. C. Johnson was entitled to the floor; but he yielded it at the request of Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of reporting the General Appropriation bill for the year 1840; also the bill making appropriations for the pensions of Revolutionary Soldiers, both which were referred to a Committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones then expressed a wish that the Clerk should be authorized to employ some person to execute the printing of the bills in question, &c.

Mr. R. Garland objected to the motion, except the work should be obtained on the best terms.

Mr. Giddings moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*," and insert "that the Clerk be directed to procure the printing of the House to be done by such persons as will do it with the least expense to the Government."

Mr. G. called for the previous question, and the Yeas and Nays were called.

Mr. Botts, who with his colleagues were engaged on the Committee of Elections, asked leave for himself and colleagues the liberty of voting on this question.

Objections being made, a motion was made to suspend the rule, and on the question being put, the request of Mr. Botts was refused, 101 votes to 66.

The question being then taken on Mr. Gidding's amendment, by Yeas and Nays, it was carried 109 votes to 65.

Mr. Duncan moved a reconsideration of the question just taken, and proposed a call of the House.

The Chair decided that after the previous question had been ordered, a motion for a call of the House was not in order,

Mr. Clifford appealed from the decision of the Chair; and the question being put, the decision of the Chair was reversed, 100 votes to 95.

Mr. Duncan therefore renewed his call of the House, which was made accordingly.

The question on a reconsideration recurring, a motion was made to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table, which was negatived 111 votes to 106.

The question was then taken on reconsideration of the amendment, and negatived, 110 votes to 108.

The question was then put on the Resolution as proposed to be amended, and carried, 115 votes to 97.

Mr. W. C. Johnson then rose and proceeded to address the House until half past 4 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion of Mr. Petriken for an adjournment.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Webster and Mr. Tallmadge both appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Webster submitted a Resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of ascertaining whether the laws relative to Steam Navigation require revision or amendment.

The Senate then further discussed the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the U. States. Its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having under consideration a motion to reconsider the vote by which 20,000 copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed—

Mr. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina addressed the House as follows:

I am not willing to allow this message to go forth to the country without commentary or discussion. The annual message of the President is always a document possessing great interest; as the chart of the annual progress of the Government. This claims more than ordinary attention, from the importance, the vital importance of the topics which it discusses, and from the unquestionable ability with which they are discussed. Some of these topics involve the most thorough and deeply interesting changes which have occurred in our country, if not in modern times—changes amounting to a commercial and social revolution. They are discussed with more than usual ability. The message presents an argument upon the great financial measure, which it vindicates beyond all measure—the most able, artful, and seductive of any heretofore made on that side. In saying this, I shall not be suspected of any disposition to conciliate. No, sir, my position will, in all human probability, continue, as it has been, in opposition, whatever may be the result of the present contest for power. I am opposed to the general political tenets and opinions on the one side, and still more opposed to the universal practices of the other—to its extravagance and profligacy, and faithlessness to all its professions.

But, sir, if I were disposed to go over, every one knows, that no atonement, not even a repentance for past sins, however flagrant—for past vituperation, however scornful or severe, is required. It is a most easy service—no sacrifices whatever are required except of one's conscience; and one of the rules I understand to be, that no questions are to be asked of applicants for admission.

The message, on its face and in its general statements of political doctrines, is fair enough. It is State rights throughout—as much so, sir, as if it had been written by you, who were brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and are of the straitest sect.—Whilst reading it, I was forcibly reminded of that noble paper, General Jackson's message of 1832—that most masterly compendium of the State rights doctrines. I had, but a few days before the appearance of that paper, been appointed an elector of President—a position by no means a desirable one. The moral malaria of Jacksonism was then pervading the land in its wildest fury; not only the strongest safeguards of the Constitution, but the virtue and courage of the country, were destroyed in its progress. The charm of a great name was not then broken, nor attempted to be broken, in South Carolina. I gave the vote, and a very few days brought us the message. I felt that I was done up for life—that no man could stand in opposition to so good a State rights President as that. But, sir, it was only nine days, nine little days, when the Proclamation followed—a most consistent commentary upon the text of the message; just such commentaries as we have always had from the same quarter upon like professions of such principles; just such as I again anticipate. I most sincerely pray that it may not be so. I shall be gratified if the necessities of their position shall drive the Administration upon our principles—State rights principles—the principles of the Constitution; but I have not even a hope that it will be so. I want confidence, and I adopt the language of indignant scorn heretofore used by a distinguished gentleman in remarking upon similar professions from the same quarter—"I can but admire the audacity of the authors of the Proclamation and Force Bill claiming to be the guardians of State rights."

The currency question is of course the engrossing subject of the message. But, sir, there is another which is first touched, and which is not less important—more important, as it should be regarded by every Southern man; yes, sir, by every man who has the heart of an American beating in his bosom. I allude to the savage and every way disgraceful war now raging in Florida. Is that war to rage forever? Is its further prosecution abandoned? Have the Seminoles reconquered their country? If so, acknowledge it—yield it to them by treaty, and give them the honor and the fruits of their victory. Do not keep up a miserable show of force there, lulling the People of the Territory into a false reliance upon a power perfectly impotent to afford any real protection, and exposing, for no possible good, a few of the most gallant men of your Army to all the dangers of the climate and of savage war, and, what to such men is infinitely worse, to the certainty of constant failures and defeats.

I arraign this Administration for its worse than imbecile and impotent management of the Florida war. If there was no other cause for opposition to those in power, this itself is all sufficient. Cannot the Administration with all the resources of this great country conquer this miserable band of savages? If so, let them surrender their powers to those who can. If they can, why have they not done it? Every drop of blood that has been shed cries to Heaven against them. Individual atrocities and malfeasance, horrible as they are, I lose sight of altogether, when I look at the pressing importance of dislodging an dangerous an enemy from their instalment in the vicinity of the West Indies, and in the very centre of the South. Are gentlemen aware that the Maine boundary question is far, very far from yet being even in a train of adjustment, and that the utmost discretion will be required on the part of both Governments to avoid a war at the end of that question? Without even a possibility of that, is there any man who can look without indignation at so formidable an enemy being embodied in the very heart of the South, or at the miserable farce of a treaty which stipulated to yield to them a portion of the Territory? Sir, it is not the land that we want; we have too much of that already. It is the removal of the Indians, and that only, which will satisfy us. And what has been done to this end by this President of *ours*? This Northern man with Southern principles, and his Secretary of War, a Southern man with—(I am at a loss to say what principles, except John Randolph's celebrated seven.") Why, sir, we have seen the larger part of the Army withdrawn from the only point where they were really required, and engaged in an empty pageant at Trenton—an empty pageant made still more ridiculous by a review and inspection of the discipline and tactics by the President and his Secretary. Yes, sir, the army which should have been in Florida was encamped a thousand miles from the point where they were hourly required, when every morning's reveille was the news of the massacre of their fellow soldiers, and of the women and children of Florida. Was it to remove them from the pestilential miasma of the swamps of Florida? That climate was deemed good enough for the gallant Taylor and Harney. Why was it not so for all? I am sure that there was none amongst the officers who would not have preferred to remain at the post of duty and of honor. Has such a thing ever before occurred? Generally we have seen troops concentrated upon the point of danger and of war—but here we see them removed from it, and the country left wholly exposed.

The first passage of the Message on the Currency subject, which strikes me, is the following:

"The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them, have been so punctually redeemed, as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these, the chief portion is not due till next year; and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from the banks. If those due from them during the next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the People any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes."

Now, sir, I must be allowed, without the slightest intentional personal disrespect to the President, to say, that not a single statement contained in the above extract is true. I do not insinuate, because I do not believe the President capable of an intentional misstatement, but I do say that these statements are incorrect, and that he might and ought to have known better. First: were these Treasury notes issued with a view to enable the Government to indulge the banks and merchants? The debt from both these sources was less than *six millions* at the period of the last issue of ten millions of these Treasury notes. How, then, can a debt of six millions be the reason and the excuse for issuing ten millions of notes?—Although not so expressly stated, there are other passages of the message as well as of the Treasury report, which imply, that indulgence to the banks was the sole reason for this issue of an unconstitutional currency. How gross a misrepresentation this is, will be seen from the fact that, at the period of the last issue of ten millions, the banks owed less than two millions. I would here take occasion to say, in passing, that these deposite banks, which have been habitually denounced for their failures and frauds, have given evidence of a power to fulfil their engagements and a noble fidelity in doing so absolutely unprecedented, and beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and which throughout Europe is regarded with wonder and admiration. They have fulfilled, to a miracle, all their engagements, and, besides that, have sustained the country under circumstances of difficulty and distress where the boldest might have despaired. I know, sir, that these are unfashionable opinions and truths, unwholesome to brawling politicians—that despicable and pernicious class, whose only ambition is to rise from that obscurity to which a want of all talent and all virtue has destined them, by joining every popular clamor even against the best and most sacred institutions of society. I am not one of those "whose thoughts ever keep the roadway." I cannot lend myself to injustice of any sort.—What, sir, are the facts in relation to our connexion with the deposite banks? The year before the suspension they held, on account of the Government, more than six millions of money. It was contemplated by the distribution bill to withdraw this sum in eighteen months. That itself was regarded by most men who were best informed, as a trial which the banks could not stand; but they did. Yes, sir, and more. The Secretary of the Treasury, instead of allowing eighteen months for this tremendous operation, actually executed it in six months. I will not say, as some of his *present friends* have said, that it was done to defeat the salutary effects of the measure. But he did it, and, to the astonishment of every one, the banks sustained themselves under this terrible trial, and paid over at once about forty millions.—No man would, *a priori*, have said that was possible. This is not all. At the period of the suspension in 1837, the banks held on account of the Government twenty-three millions. Congress granted them indulgence eighteen months. They paid all but about two millions in less than six months—refusing to avail themselves of your indulgence—and have accused, as the Secretary tells us, all the balance. If this be faithlessness and fraud, commend me to faithlessness and fraud for the balance of my life. I have shown that indulgence to the banks and the merchants was not the cause of the issue of these Treasury notes—an issue of a Government currency which, I have heretofore shown in an argument which no one has attempted to answer, was a gross and dangerous violation of the Constitution. The second statement is equally untrue, that the whole of the Treasury notes would have been extinguished if the Treasury could have realized the sums due from bonds. The amount due from banks is less than two millions; the amount of Treasury notes outstanding is two millions and three-fourths, besides interest. The last instalment from the United States Bank is not due until next September. The third and last, and much the most important, is, that the resources of the Government for the next year will be adequate to its wants, without any increased burdens of loans or taxes. We were told the same thing in the last annual message, almost in the same words. I said then that it was not true.—What was the result? Why, sir, a new issue of Treasury notes. So it will be now.

The President may not have known that this statement was incorrect, but I am very sure that no man on this floor who regards his character will venture to endorse this opinion. Why, sir, every body knows that it is not true. The Secretary of the Treasury very well knows it. Although he does not directly ask for a law to authorise the issue of ten millions more of Treasury notes, a whole column, and a separate subdivision of his report, is devoted to proving the necessity of providing some fund to meet a contingent deficiency. What fund does he mean? Why, Treasury notes and nothing else; the expedient of the spendthrift who has wasted his patrimony to give his note. The President tells us that the resources of the Government will be adequate to its wants. I tell you they will not. The President has much better opportunities of judging than I have, and is under the same obligations to disclose the truth to the country. Now, sir, mark the result, and see who is right. Before six months we shall be asked to issue ten millions at least of Treasury notes, or to make a loan in some other form. Why is the truth not now told us? For no other reason than the shame of the avowal, on the part of the President, that, coming into power in a time of profound peace and general prosperity, with a Treasury overflowing, he has in three years expended thirty millions over and above the accruing revenue, and caused an almost universal ruin and insolvency in the land. There was, when the President entered on the duties of his office, nine millions which was to be deposited with the States, five millions of surplus besides, and upwards of five millions due and which has been paid by the Bank of the United States, and there is now near three millions of Treasury notes outstanding, making twenty three millions, to which add at least ten millions for the present year, and we have in three years of this economical Jeffersonian Administration an excess of expenditure over income of thirty-three millions. As to the future, I look to it with absolute dismay; no eye can penetrate the gloom of that future. We must pay to England alone next year, for excess of imports over exports and interest on State debts, not less than sixty millions.—The same produce cannot pay this debt and also pay for goods from which revenue is to be derived; and when our produce fails, the debt can only be paid in specie, and the specie will be exported by laws of commerce, as fixed and certain as destiny itself. So certain, sir, am I of these results, that all other feelings are forgotten in a sympathy with the sufferings of the country; and if I had an enemy among the authors of this measure, I would desire for him no other punishment than which awaits him in the wrath and indignation of an abused and deceived people. That day is coming, and is not far distant, and I shall have no other, if I desire no other, consolation than to be able to say to those who have confided their interests to me, that I have done all that I could to avert these calamities.

I see no human power now to avert the impending distress. This debt must be paid either with our productions—and then we cannot make our importations, and, of consequence, the demand for our cotton is cut off, and the article not only falls still lower in price, but cannot be sold at all—or else this debt must be paid in specie, and that, in the present condition of the country, will be ruin at once; not to the banks, but to the People. If the banks are forced to pay, the People, their debtors, must pay them. The banks owe the People one hundred and fifty millions, the People owe them five hundred millions. On whom will the bolt fall most heavily? It will be a golden harvest for shavers and usurers—they will fatten and grow rich upon the suffering and distress of the community.—They, and they only, will be benefited.—And, if I am not mistaken, it is this class, together with those who either owe no money, or if they do, are beyond the reach of the law, and have no sympathy with those who do owe, who are the loudest advocates of this most vital and dangerous revolution in the monetary affairs of the country; men who have a most philosophical and praiseworthy indifference to the sufferings of every one else but themselves. No Government has the right to make such an experiment upon the happiness of its people—to carry out any theory however plausible.

The debts of the country were contracted upon the faith of and with reference to an existing state of things which no Government has the moral right to subvert all at once, upon the authority of any argument *a priori*.

One word more as to the nine millions yet to be deposited with the States. I like sometimes to look back as well as forward. It is often profitable to do so. We were told two years ago that the act was not repealed. Oh no! The payment was only postponed. And it was vaunted in my own State as a great achievement to postpone the payment instead of repealing the law. When are we to get it, sir? Not, until the day of judgment. Or, what is the same thing, until your present Secretary shall put an end to the Florida war. No, sir, I will freely forgive the balance of that debt, if the Government can only be kept along. I repeat, sir, that no intelligent man will say that the resources for the next and succeeding years will meet our wants. Those resources are greatly exaggerated, while the demands on the Treasury are underrated. From the excessive importation of the last year, and the universal pressure in the money market, added to our immense foreign debt, the revenue from imports for the ensuing year must be very small—less, I venture to say, than any one anticipates: very much less than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. From the public lands I look hereafter for little revenue.—First, because so much of the public domain has gone into the hands of private speculators, who will supersede the Government in the market, because they own the best lands, and can sell on credit and for paper money; and, secondly, because these lands are like to be used by political speculators, as the corn in the public granaries was used in the days of the decline of the Roman empire. No, sir, instead of reduced taxes, we shall be forced to raise the taxes, and, I believe, up to the extreme point fixed by the compromise of 1832.

By the by, sir, as to this tariff question: I was told by more than one who, I think, enjoy the President's confidence, that the message would be up to the hub with the South on the tariff—that it would even be ultra. I was glad to hear it. I was glad to know that we were to get aid from so influential a quarter, from whatever motive; as I owe no such allegiance—party or personal—any where, and never will, as to prevent me from rallying to the support of just principles. I looked for the passage, but I looked in vain. I saw exactly the place for it, but it was not there. No, sir, it was not there; but in its place I found all those *ad captandum* arguments about rendering ourselves independent of the currency and commerce of England, which have heretofore been, and may be again, used in support of a protective tariff, more appropriately than they are used in the message for another purpose. Sir, it is degrading to the intelligence of our age and country to talk in this way. We had as well talk of rendering ourselves independent of the tides or the winds of Heaven. Why, let me ask, is this anti tariff ground not taken in the message? I will tell you, sir. I have been given to understand that it is because a very important political event is to take place next autumn, and that the thoroughly tariff States, Pennsylvania and Ohio—States now doubtful, to say the least—will have an important influence upon that event, and that it may not be very discreet, at this particular time, to take ground against the tariff; and although he doubtless possesses all the other parts of valor, no one has ever denied to the President that better part of it, "discretion." Especially need he not do so when nothing is to be gained by it. The South is clearly his already, by deed and covenant duly executed; and it would be mere wantonness thus unnecessarily to risk Pennsylvania and Ohio. I have been told, however, to wait, and that in due time this ground will be assumed. In other words I am to aid in cheating the tariff States out of their votes. What security have we that we shall not be deceived ourselves, as we have been already once on this very same subject, and by the very same person? No, sir: no great end was ever yet accomplished by such means. If no power is left me to resist the odious and dishonest operation of the tariff policy but fraud and trick, I have no confidence in them, and should not resort to them if I had.

It is due to the country, that the opinions of the President should have been made known upon a great and exciting question which must soon come up. It is, especially so, as he has set up the dangerous pretension of being "a component part of the legislative power." If he has one-half of the confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the people which he habitually professes, he need not fear to disclose his true opinions. Let him take one side or the other. He has no right to take both. I do not wish to cheat others, nor to be again cheated myself.

I have a word or two to say upon the great subject of the Message—the Currency question. Our worthy President seems to have a regular intermittent on this subject. At the extra session the hard money fever was upon him, but at the last session there was a clear intermission of this fever; even, sir, a chill had supervened. He then said: "Like other State establishments, Banks may be used or not, in conducting the affairs of the Government." "When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the Banks than without it, it should be at liberty to seek that aid," &c. The dangerous tendency of the connexion of the Government with Banks was then to be arrested, by giving to the Executive the undivided power and uncontrolled discretion to employ them or not. It was dangerous, in other words, to trust this power to the Executive and Congress, but perfectly safe to confide it altogether to the Executive.

We were also told in the last Message, of the beneficial results from receiving the notes of specie paying Banks, and the bill introduced as the Government measure did not contain the specie feature. I had some hopes that it was abandoned. I regret to see that it not only has not been, but that the mask is now thrown off, and the purpose distinctly avowed, not only to require Government dues in specie, but to do this with a view of driving out of circulation Bank paper altogether, and to reduce the Banks exclusively to offices of discount and deposite. Is the country prepared for this? I rejoice that the true purpose is at last avowed. I have known from the beginning, that such was the purpose, but have been accused of disingenuousness for saying so. I have, therefore, a personal satisfaction that I now stand vindicated; still more do I rejoice that this monstrous proposition is now exhibited in its naked deformity.

We are told that Banks, in *some form*, will always exist in this country, and are urged to place them on the footing on which they exist in *some other countries*—that is, Banks of discount and deposite, not of issue. "Credit currency and credit currencies" are denounced as the sources of all our troubles. Now, what does he mean by credit currency? Nothing. He can have nothing but Bank notes over and above the specie in hand, "dollar for dollar, and guilder for guilder." Here, sir, is a distinct avowal of a purpose to bring the country to an exclusively metallic currency. No one will say that there is any practical difference between a metallic currency and a paper currency representing gold and silver, dollar for dollar. If there is, in other words, fifty millions of specie in the country, we are to have only fifty millions of paper issued, and that not to be added to the specie, but the specie to be withdrawn and locked up, and the paper only to circulate. So that, as to the amount of currency, no one will pretend that we shall have any more than if that currency were in gold and silver only. Is the country prepared for that?

But, sir, is Bank paper beyond the specie in the vaults any more a credit currency than that where there is specie, dollar for dollar? Not a whit; and none but very shallow thinkers, or those who know better, have said so. Is there no basis of credit but gold and silver? Is nothing else of any real value? Is there no other property in the land? Is not the note of John Jacob Astor for $1000 good, and so regarded, although it may be known that he has not $30 in specie? It is time that this absurd clamor about specie should be exposed. Specie is not only not the sole foundation of the credit of Bank paper—it is not even the principal foundation, but the property of the debtors of the Banks, and the stock itself is the chief foundation of that credit. Is it not so, as to the credit of individuals? Is credit given, because of a known amount of specie held by the debtor? Clearly not, for in that case he would need no credit, but would use his specie. No, sir; I repeat, it is property to which credit is given—that property of which gold and silver is the mere yard-stick.

Is this not true? After the Banks had suspended, and it was known that they had no specie, have we not only seen their notes passing, but passing at par for every thing else but specie? And as to that, it is not the fall in the value of the note, but the rise in the market value of the specie. Yes, sir, when in that condition, every one is willing to exchange the very best individual notes, drawing interest, for those Bank notes drawing none. Why is this, if specie is the sole basis of their credit? I do not intend to be misunderstood. I am no apologist of the Banking system, still less of its excesses and vices. I go further; I know that reforms, vital and radical, are required, and I believe that, if those reforms are not made, the system will be run down. I am no apologist for Bank suspensions; I think the last one without excuse. Specie is necessary; it is the only measure by which we are to know when Bank issues are excessive; but to bring the country, in its present condition, and with the paper system now prevailing almost throughout the world, to a metallic currency, is a project absurd and impossible.

Infinite as have been the losses, the sufferings, and the misery, which have already resulted from this fatal experiment, we have not yet seen the worst. There is no State in the Union that would not instantly crush the experiment and the experimenters, if they were called on to pay direct taxes in specie. Is this denied? If it is to act beneficially on the Banks by creating a practical drain for specie, that is a reason equally cogent for demanding State taxes in specie. Why has no one ever had the boldness to propose this in any State Legislature? Why, sir, because those taxes are collected directly, and the people would not bear it; and, yet, we see anti-tariff men, by the secret and unseen operation of that law, doing what they would not dare openly to propose.

The State which I in part represent, is regarded as almost unanimous in favor of this specie policy. Its Legislature may be said to be so. I have for the intelligence and purity and patriotism of that People, a respect and deference which I cannot here express, and I allude to these things for no unworthy or disrespectful purpose, but it is a fair illustration of what will be the result of this humbug every where.

A portion of our banks have suspended specie payments, some of them with twice as much specie on hand as they have bills out. A proposition was made to the last Legislature to coerce a resumption by the banks of specie payments. And what do you think was the result? It was rejected by a large majority. This was not all: we have a State Bank, owned by the State exclusively. It was proposed at a preceding session to receive nothing for taxes but specie or the bills of this State Bank—a very reasonable proposition surely. Did it pass the Legislature?—this sub-Treasury hard money Legislature. Oh no, sir, but the tax collectors were ordered to receive the bills of all the banks—non-specie-paying bank rags and all. They did more; whilst inveighing against banks and the credit system, they doubled the chartered bank capital of the State, and have created a larger debt for the State than was done by all former Legislatures from the beginning of the Government.

A case still more striking is furnished by the recent action of the Administration party, a hard-money, sub-Treasury Legislature, with the sanction of the hard-money Governor of the enlightened and patriotic State of Georgia. The Legislature of that State, which has just adjourned, has established a bank more thoroughly a paper bank than any that ever has existed in any country—a bank, sir, which would amaze John Law himself, if he could be allowed to see what is now going on. He, sir, would be shocked at this wild excess of the paper system. The Central Bank of Georgia, whose affairs at the last report stood thus—specie, $46,000; circulation, $98,000, and bonds and notes amounting to about $3,000,000—is ordered (not authorized, but ordered) to issue six millions of notes—double the currency of the State—and to loan the money to the respective counties according to population, on bonds due on twelve months. They issue six millions of paper on forty-six thousand of specie, and promise to pay specie on demand, when the debts to the bank are not due for a year. They cannot even

pay bank notes for a year, and yet they promise to pay in specie on demand; and this, too, sir, when a draft of the State for three hundred thousand dollars has been recently protested, without any provision whatever being made to meet it; but, on the contrary, stock which was hypothecated for its payment is ordered to be sold for other purposes. This law was signed on Friday, and the bank suspended the next Monday. These, sir, are characteristic signs of what will be the general feeling and the general results, in the end, of this most disastrous experiment upon the happiness, and fortunes, and business of the People. I rejoice, therefore, that the purposes of the Administration are at length avowed. If these objects are sanctioned any where, I shall be disappointed. If there is one man in South Carolina who is in favor of abolishing bank paper as a currency, I have never seen him.

The President attaches much importance to the fact which he states, that there is never any large amount at any one time in the hands of collectors, &c. Who did not know that? Who did not know that the prodigate waste of the public money by this spendthrift Administration, at the same time that our revenues was greatly diminished, had forced the Government literally to live from hand to mouth? Nay, more, sir, to resort to the most despicable shifts to "raise the wind?"—no other phrase will so well express the idea. To do that which would irretrievably disgrace a private man—to draw for money when they knew they had none on which to draw? But, sir, this state of things, it is to be hoped, is not to last always. If we should ever again have a full Treasury, the currency will be disastrously contracted, and, what is more, your sub-Treasurers, with large amounts of gold and silver on hand, may ruin at will every bank in the country. Will not this give a political power over those institution which may well be dreaded?

I must apologize for detaining the House so long, but I feel it to be my duty to call the public attention to some of the points of this Message, especially to the startling proposition to abolish, in effect, bank paper, and thus to operate on State institutions by the indirect use of a power granted for other and different purposes—a power which never would have been granted for the purposes for which it is now proposed to be used.

We entertain very great hopes that the ridiculous extent to which the doctrine of instructing Senators is carried by some of the States will work its own cure. Attached, ourselves, to the right of instruction, in the sense in which that right was contended for and used by the Democratic party in former times, we are mortified to see the foolish extremes to which it is pushed by the "patent" democrats of the present day.—Where a State entertains a thorough and settled conviction on any great point of public policy, and her Senator should differ from his State, in his views with regard to that particular measure of policy, the State, in our humble opinion, may instruct, and the Senator ought to obey. But to be instructing Senators out of their seats, on all the miserable petty political questions of the day—instructed, too, by accidental party majorities in the Legislature, which majorities may be changed in six months—is too absurd! It is high time for independent statesmen to resist this thing. Let the Constitution be placed above the reach of the two penny politicians in the Legislatures.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Hartford Times tells the following anecdote of the Connecticut Legislature.

A certain city member whose vanity has heretofore led him into various parts of the county and state, to make a display barrel eloquence," was so frequently upon his feet to utter some pointless remark in a pompous manner, as at length to nauseate the stomache of his own party. The usual preface to his exhibition of "strong lungs with a weak brain," was a declaimer of every thing but common sense, and a no less arrogant claim to the possession of that enviable faculty. "I do claim to be a man of common sense, Mr. Speaker," had been so often repeated, and followed by the immediate proof of the want of it, that a wag of his own party declared that he would take the sense of the House upon it, if the gentleman from Hartford persisted in so unfounded a claim. Accordingly when the standing preface was again repeated, "I do claim to be a man of common sense, Mr. Speaker," the reply was immediately heard, "Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on that question."

Extraordinary Fasting.—Calvin Morgan, of Groton, Conn., on the 28th of November last, commenced a fast of forty days from all food, taking nothing but a little cold water, say half a pint in every 24 hours for the whole time. During the latter part of his abstinence, he was visited by the physician of the place almost every day.—He was able to go about and continued to do so even in the very cold days of last week. In 21 days of his abstinence, *nullum aed unam evacuationem habuit*, his pulse varied from 40 to 50 in a minute, and very feeble; and there was nothing, but once, to indicate any activity of the bowels. On Tuesday evening of the present month, with his mind tranquil and pleasant, he commenced eating, and on the afternoon of the 10th inst., his physician called to visit him, but found him absent on a visit to his father, who resides about three miles from this place. It appears that Mr. Morgan has been actuated by some religious motive in the above line of conduct.

☞ The Raleigh Standard having long manifested a most special spite towards the good people of Guilford, because they won't be of his way of thinking, and believeing as he does that "Abolitionists exist here in a body, in the mass of 'whig' ignorance here so abounding," we shall, in all charity, use occasions as they occur to mollify the acerbity of his feelings towards our people, and to set him right as to other matters and things contained in the premises. As to his being an "Abolitionist in disguise," we think that we shall find no greater difficulty in "*proving*" it, to entire satisfaction, than the Standard finds in proving Gen. Harrison, Mr. Clay and Mr. Morehead to be such.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, February 13, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

☞ We invite attention to the Speech of Gen. Waddy Thompson, published in to-day's paper. The General, we think, pretty effectually uses up our hard money loving President's Message, and also clearly shows the great inconsistencies of some part of the present Van Buren party. It is a matter of surprise to us that the People will still cling to a corrupt administration when such facts as are disclosed by Gen. Thompson are laid before them—it does seem as if darkness covers the land and gross darkness the people.

☞ *Gen. Harrison does not belong to an Abolition Society.*—The last Western Carolinian copies a paragraph from the Globe which states on the authority of the Cincinnati Advertiser that Gen. Harrison belongs to an *Abolition Society.* We are glad that we have the means at hand to refute this slander and lay it cold. We invite attention to the following extract:

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

We call the attention of our readers to the article in another column from the *Ohio Confederate* an honorable and honest *administration paper*, published at Columbus, in this State.

FROM THE OHIO CONFEDERATE.

From the Ohio Statesman, of the 6th instant, we quote the following article:

"*Harrison Abolitionism.*—The Cincinnati Advertiser says, that General Harrison is a *member of an Abolition Society!*—The Whigs of Kentucky will, of course, support him!"

It is not probable that any well informed man will be deceived by such an announciation as this. Nevertheless, as the assertion is direct and unequivocal, made by a paper published in the City of General Harrison's residence, and *endorsed*, as the State Printer would say, by the "organ of the Democratic Party" of Ohio, his friends believe it ought to be noticed. We have been requested for the sake of variety, to say, that the foregoing article from the Statesman, as it relates to General Harrison, *is not only untrue, but has no shadow of foundation in fact.*

We shall see whether the Western Carolinian will publish this denial.

☞ *Census of North Carolina.*—The Marshall of the State has published in the Register a list of those gentlemen who will act as Assistants in taking the census of North Carolina. The following gentleman will assist in their respective counties, viz:

Mecklenburg, Pezwell Thompson; Cabarrus, Robert Kirkpatrick; Lincoln, David Seagle and Moses T. Abernathy; Iredell, W. F. Cowan; Anson, James Turner; Montgomery, James Allen and Jno. L. Christian.

☞ The last Western Carolinian contains what purports to be an extract of a letter from Elizabethtown, Hamilton Co. Ohio, in which the writer states that Gen. Harrison has not the ability, natural or acquired, to fill so important a station as President. Why did you not give us the name neighbor. It is no hard thing for a Van Buren man to say that Gen. Harrison or any other Whig is incapable. And we would wager your correspondent is no other, and perhaps one who has received a share of "*Treasury pap*" which has a wonderful power in helping people to the right side.

☞ *Printer to Congress.*—Blair & Rives were elected on the 30th ult. as Printers to the 26th Congress, on the first ballot. Blair & Rives 110, Gales & Seaton 99, scattering 5. The printing is now to be executed under the supervision of a committee for the purpose. The committee consists of Messrs. Black, of Georgia, Prentiss of New York, Davis of Indiana, Rice Garland, of Louisiana, and Evans of Maine. 2 Whigs 2 Van Buren men and 1 States right man.

☞ Property to the value of $3,000,000 was destroyed in New York by fires in two months.—The impression seems to be entertained that the most of the fires has been caused by incendiaries, and its even feared that in some cases they are kindled *with the knowledge and consent of the occupants.*

The Legislature of Virginia, after we do not know how many ballotings, have indefinitely postponed the election of Senator—in the Senate by a vote of 23 to 9, and in the House of Delegates by a vote of 67 to 65. On the first balloting for Senator William C. Rives received 83 votes, John Y. Mason 80, scattering 3—every member being present. This was the general result of all the following ballotings, until Friday, when the name of John J. Allen was added to the nomination. The roll then being called, the joint vote stood—Mason 80, Allen 63, Rives 23. Three other ballotings were had, the two last of which gave to Mason 81, Allen 80, Rives 5. The whole subject was then indefinitely postponed, as stated above.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Commodore Isaac Chauncy, died in Washington, on Monday, the 24th ult.—He was one of the senior officers of the Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The British Government has allowed between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling, as an indemnity claimed by our Government for slaves which were shipwrecked on the Bahamas several years ago, and liberated by the authorities of that place. A large portion of the indemnity belongs to citizens of North Carolina.

[FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Ever since the public papers announced the fact that a reconciliation had taken place between John C. Calhoun and Martin Van Buren, I began to suspect there was something wrong—and as a Nullifier and a firm supporter of the doctrine of State Rights, have been anxiously waiting to see what course the Nullifiers would likely take. Since the adoption of the faith by Mr. Calhoun however, his new associates have inflicted a blow upon his own favorite doctrine of State Rights, which he seems not to have noticed, so nearly assimilated in principles has he become to his present companions; but I must confess that it astonishes me to see a disposition manifested on the part of some of the original State Rights men of this county to join the ranks of the *submissionists*, or as we used to call them *soap tails*—that miserable party which but a few days since committed a most violent outrage upon the rights of the State of New Jersey, by denying her the constitutional right of a representation in Congress, to gratify the ambition of a contemptible little President of a party. Had the same act been done towards South Carolina, she would have been in arms and have resisted such an encroachment upon her rights, with all the spirit and firmness that she so nobly displayed on another occasion. Can it be possible that Nullification is only to be revived, and the pure republican State Rights doctrine only to be entertained when the rights and privileges of South Carolina are infringed upon? Is the spirit and patriotism that gave rise to Nullification in the South of so base a nature as not to extend beyond the limits of one State. The standard of State Rights has been reared in the gallant little State of New Jersey. Will Nullifiers of the South shrink from the contest, or will they like tried soldiers rally under their favorite banner, and mingle in the struggle that is to end in striking a decisive blow at executive encroachments upon the rights of the States and of the People. Yes, the rights of a State have again been trampled under foot by the very same party that not long since threatened to march into South Carolina and hang *every* Nullifier, who had the courage and patriotism to defend the rights of his native State.

As a specimen of the chivalry and magnanimity of the present Loco Foco party in relation to South Carolina and State Rights, I will here insert a copy of a letter, which I have before me, from two or three late conspicuous military characters of the "*soap-tail*" fraternity to Gen. Andrew Jackson, merely to show my brother Nullifiers (who are disposed to chime in with the *new born State Rights men*) what nice company they have fallen in with, and who are to be their associates. *Now* for the letter:

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 18, 1832.

To his Excellency Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

SIR: Having before us your Proclamation, occasioned by the infatuated doctrine of Nullification, and esteeming it as we do, one of the most decisive documents ever produced on the powers and privileges of the Constitution, we as citizens of the United States, and of the county of Mecklenburg, State of North Carolina, known well as the birth spot of independence, do offer our services to the United States at any moment that your excellency may deem it necessary to march troops to preserve the union of these United States and to put down rebellion. Yet, we beg you to understand that in doing this, we do not desire or wish that our unfortunate countrymen should be dealt with harshly, on the contrary, we wish every peaceable measure taken: but upon refusal to obey the constitutional authority and return to allegiance to the General Government, we hold ourselves bond at any moment to protect the honor and dignity of the greatest Republic upon earth. In doing this, we feel assured that we are speaking the voice of the 68th regiment of North Carolina Militia, which we have the honor to command.

JOHN SLOAN, *Colonel.*
THOS. A. MERA, *Captain.*

Now, I would appeal to that small but patriotic band of Nullifiers in this county who, when State Rights meant something, this same party at the head of which this patriotic Colonel was, and is still one of their leaders. How can you think of joining in with a party, that was ready to march against you for merely differing in politics, to satisfy the ambition of an old *tyrant.* Oh! Shame! Oh! Shame! A NULLIFIER.

Sparrowsburg, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Permit us through the medium of your paper, to present to the Ladies of this county, a truth and a privilege which they may justly claim. This is 1840, or leap year. It is granted on all hands, that during this year, the ladies shall have the privilege, or rather it shall be their duty to do the courting. Knowing this to be true, and desiring to form a contract for life with some of the virtuous fair, we take this plan to present ourselves before the minds of the fair. But who are we? We are three young men, of happy, quiet and peaceful minds. Our talents are at least ordinary, and our intellectual acquirements are inferior to but few of our age, in the State of North Carolina. What must the lady be? She must be one of a first rate mind, with a good education, must be intelligent, virtuous and modest, and if she is pious, will enhance her worth in our view: for, whatever our own views and practices with regard to Religion may be, we say none is so lovely as the pious lady. As it regards riches, we do not care much—if she has riches we do not object, or if she has not, provided she possess the above qualities, we care not. It is not our wish to enter the marriage state immediately; but to secure, if possible, the attention and affections of some young ladies, that by Christmas next, we may celebrate the contract and sing the Hymeneal Song—

"Beside the nuptial bright
The bard of Eden sings;
Young love his constant lamp will light,
And move his purple wings."

Young ladies wishing to form such a contract, can poke their letters into the Post Office in Charlotte, directed to either of the following.

S. A. M.
B. O. B.
T. O. M.

N. B. All will be attended to by the writer.

P. S. Ladies must have neither the Grecian bend nor the Philadelphia rack.

The hand of the diligent maketh rich.

A few days ago, a lady living on the Banks of the Catawba River, wove nine yards of cloth, after which, before she went to bed, she spun four cuts of yarn and the next morning she had twin children (her first) all doing well.

January, 1840.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

Ruffin, Chief Justice, in *den on dem.* of George Zollicoffer, and others *v.* Julius H. Zollicoffer, from Halifax; judgment below affirmed. And, Thomas C. Green, & H. Stanfield *v.* John H. Crockett & George W. Johnson and others, from Caswell; Decision affirmed in all respects, unless one of the parties shall choose to vary it in the manner vindicated. Appellants to pay the costs in this Court.

Gaston, Judge, in State, *v.* Samuel Poor, from Guilford; judgment below affirmed. And, Samuel Spruill, Ex'r. &c. *v.* Heirs of Zebulon Tarkinton and others, from Tyrrell; judgment below affirmed.

Daniel, Judge, in Hutchins and McCauly, *v.* Adams and McCauley, from Orange; judgment below affirmed.—*Raleigh Register.*

☞ The news from the North Western part of Virginia is cheering in the extreme. The name of old Tip works like a charm. Hundreds of the sturdy yeomanry of that region served under the "*old General*," and they can bear personal testimony to his virtues as a patriot, and his heroism as a warrior. *Brook, Marshall & Monongalia* are going it with a *looseness.* Even Harrison too, talks of rallying to the rescue.—*Richmond Whig.*

A fate of refusal.—The "Standard" recently expressed a determination to publish to the world the Memorial presented to Congress by Judge Saunders, with the attendant circumstances. To save trouble to the Editor, we informed him that we had a copy, which was at his service—a copy duly authenticated and certified to by Hugh A. Garland, Clerk of the House.—We predicted that no application would be made for it, after the glimpse which we gave of its contents, and so it has turned out. The Editor would as soon put his head into the fire, as place it before his readers.—*Ral. Register.*

Party vindictiveness.—Whilst Antigonus was prosecuting a war in Asia, a certain Author presented him a treatise on Justice. "What a fool must this fellow be," said Antigonus, "to prate to me about *justice*, while I am engaged in *War.*"—Certain Editors, that we know of, seem to have as loose notions about justice, whilst engaged in political warfare, as Antigonus had.—*ib.*

Southern feelings.—The President's partizans tell us he is "a Northern man with Southern feelings;" and we are at a loss to see how any one can controvert a truism so obvious. Can we doubt for a moment, that he is "feeling" after Southern votes? Nay, have we not just seen him successfully "feel" the pulse of the great Nullifier of the South? How many more such *magical* effects his *feelings* are to produce, is a little beyond our present ken.—*ib.*

Early History.—A few days after Gen. Washington took the Oaths of Office as first President of the United States, a Committee was appointed by Congress to determine "under what title it will be proper to address the President." This Committee subsequently reported "that, in their opinion, it will be proper thus to address that functionary—*His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties.*" The Report was not concurred in; but had it been adopted, how singularly inappropriate, at this day, would be that portion of the title which hails the President as the Protector of the Liberties of the People?—*ib.*

Sagacity of Gen. Harrison.—The Wheeling Times makes the annexed statement, which places a new flower in the bright chaplet of the Western Veteran:

"It was owing to the sagacious advice and entreaty of Gen. Harrison, that a fleet was placed upon Lake Erie, to co-operate with the army on the frontiers. President Madison at first hesitated about the propriety of the measure; but at last yielded to the urgent appeals and sound arguments of Gen. Harrison. The fleet was placed upon the Lake—and the gallant Perry was appointed to command—and the result proved the foresight of the illustrious General who planned the movement! The letters of Gen. Harrison are on file in the War Department, unless destroyed by the irruption of the enemy into the Capitol in 1814."

Attempt to burn a Bank.—On Sunday night last, an attempt was made to burn the Farmers' Bank of Petersburg, in the following manner: A straw bed was placed in a closet under the stair case, fire was then communicated to the bed, and the closet door locked. Fortunately the smell of the smoke alarmed an inmate of the Cashier's family, who broke open the closet and extinguished the fire before any injury was done. The fire was discovered at an early hour in the evening.—*ib.*

Beautiful Sentiment.—The venerable Peter Livingston, in his deeply impressive and eloquent Speech in the Harrisburg Convention, said in allusion to Mr. Clay: "I envy Kentucky, she will soon have his ashes, but the world will have his fame."—*ib.*

MR. CALHOUN'S LAND BILL.

The following outline of this Bill is given in a letter from Washington to the New York Herald:

The first section of the bill enacts that all the public lands within the State of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of sites for fortifications, arsenals, &c., shall after the 30th June, 1842, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they lie, on the following terms:

First.—That the States shall pass irrevocable acts, binding themselves to pay 50 per cent. of the sales of such lands on or before the 1st day of February of each succeeding year.

Secondly—That the minimum price, now established by law, shall remain unchanged till 30th June, 1842; but after that period, may be reduced to the following scale:

All lands that have been offered for sale and remain unsold ten years preceding the 30th June, 1842, may be reduced to a price not less than a dollar the acre.

All that remain unsold 15 years, to be reduced to 75 cents.

All that have been offered for sale 20 years and remain unsold, 50 cents.

All that remain unsold 25 years, 25 cents.

All that remain unsold 30 years, shall be ceded immediately to the States in which they are situated.

Provided, That all lands which remain unsold after having been offered at public sale for ten years, and which do not come under the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of gardiation and cession, at the respective periods of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years after the sale, commencing from the expiration of 10 years after they had been offered for sale.

Thirdly. The funds are to be subject to the same legal subdivisions, in sale and survey, that now are, including the same reservations; and are to be offered for sale by the States, for cash only. Lands that remain unsold after having been exposed for sale, shall be subject to private entry, for cash only.

As soon as the President of the United States is informed officially of the acceptance by any State, of the conditions expressed in the bill, he is to withdraw the public land offices, and surrender the lands.

MR. CALHOUN'S "CROW" ECLOGY.

"Turn about, wheel about, &c."

1816. On motion of Mr. Calhoun a resolution was amended so as to receive the notes of banks in payment of public dues.

1816. Mr. Calhoun declared it to be unconstitutional to receive bank notes in payment of public dues.

1816. A National Bank Bill introduced.

1834. Proposed to extend the charter 12 years.

1837. Believes a National Bank desirable and unconstitutional.

1816. Advocates the "American System"—a violent Tariff and Internal Improvement man.

1832. He is opposed to the same.

1832. He declares the Tariff unconstitutional, and resorts to Nullification.

1836. Dec. 30, according to the Globe he tries to set his "*old hobby*, the American system," on its legs again.

1840. Expresses bitter hostility to the "American System," even to its "remnants."

1828. Strong friend of General Jackson.

1834. Violent enemy of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and acts with the Whigs in opposition.

1837. Takes a position to "hold his allies in check" and "cover his enemy," because Whig victories were not likely to "inure" to his personal benefit.

1829. Gives casting vote as Vice President for Mr. Kendall as Fourth Auditor.

1833. Calls Mr. Kendall very hard names.

1838. "Counter marches," and mollifies.

1831-2. Gave casting vote as Vice President to recall Mr. Van Buren from England.

1837. Horrified by his election to the Presidency, and scorned to be present at the Inauguration, Globe said the "face of Cataline was not seen on the occasion."

1838. "Struck by an idea," and sweats allegiance to Mr. Van Buren.

1837. Sept. 1st. Started for Washington anti-Sub-Treasury, and opposed to a repeal of the distribution act.

1837. Sept. In Washington, new light, a new man;—in favor of the Sub-Treasury—voted to repeal the distribution act.

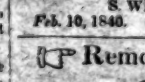
1839-7. Denounced by the "Globe" as a conspirator against the liberties of his country, and designated "Cataline."

" " Denounces the "Globe" as "mendacious and filthy," "vile and prostitute," and its partizans as "rogues and royalists."

1839. Tells his friends they must support the "Globe," and gives it his influence to obtain the public printing.

1840. "Officially" pronounced by the "Globe" something equivalent to A PATRIOT.

1840. Jan. 1. Embraces both Mr. Van Buren and the editor of the Globe, and soon after announces in the Senate a Coalition between himself and them.



The Presbytery of Concord will meet at Poplar Tent Church, on the 2nd Wednesday, (the 11th) day of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

S. WILLIAMSON, *Stated Clerk.*

Feb. 10, 1840.

☞ Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his **Carriage Making Establishment** upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

TO those who apply immediately I will sell a part of my splendid crop of **Morus Multicaulis Trees** at the very low price of half a cent by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain to those who examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the Silk Culture. Repeated trials have fairly shewn, that more than the trees will cost, may be realized the first year by making Silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of trees will rise this Spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth, many who saw them last summer can testify. Applications made at this place or my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Feb. 8, 1840. f22

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

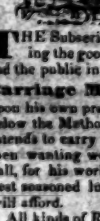
JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf



ATTENTION!

Independent Grays.

YOU are commanded to appear (in Winter Uniform) at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with 12 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of the Captain,

F. M. ROSS, O. S.

Feb. 11, 1840.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 24th instant, at the late residence of William Flinn, dec'd., all the property not willed, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Stock of every kind, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Pork, Gig, Wagon, &c.

—ALSO—

Will be hired at the same time and place,

Three Negro Boys.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, *Executor.*

Feb. 10, 1840. f21

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,

HENRY FLYNN,

WILL make his second Season, commencing the 20th instant, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. greatly improved in size and appearance, and is undoubtedly the finest horse of his age, in Virginia. For further particulars see handbills.

JAMES M. CHAPPELL.

Feb. 3, 1840. 20tf

MARRIED

In this county, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Jos. Thomas, Mr. MATTHEW A. EDWARDS to Miss MATILDA MANSON.

Another Revolutionary Soldier has gone to his last account.

DIED, on the 25th of December, at his residence in Lincoln co., Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL. He was born in 1759, and served with credit to himself, in the war of the Revolution. He was attached for some time to Washington's corps of cavalry, and was in the battles of the Cowpens, and took part in other conflicts under that great and glorious man. The deceased was a good citizen and alright well bats inscribed on his tombstone—here lies an honest man, a Soldier of the Revolution, and an inflexible republican of the School of Washington.—*C. Watch's.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 5.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 5.	Feathers,	45
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	82½ a 92½
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	91 a 81	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 7.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 23	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	$3½ a $3½
Flour,	$4½ a 5	do bushel,	$1½ a $1½
Feathers,	45 a 50	Fallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 6.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 87
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	16 a 18	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 8	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$10 a 16	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	$7 a 8	do. N. O.	50 a 62½

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 1.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	10 a 11
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 9½
Cotton, upland	7 a 9½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	8 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3½
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 0	Sugars,	7 a 9½
Molasses, Cuba	20 a 22	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	24 a 27	Teas,	45 a 81½

NOTICE.

ALL my accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection immediately after the Superior Court. Attention to this notice will save cost.

R. A. WALLACE.

Feb. 8, 1840. f22

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Keasbey, assignee of Bird, Gillilan & Co vs. George Sharp, Jas. N. Tuttle and Wm. E. Emerson. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Alexander & Brothers, Leroy Springs, David Parks, G. C. Marvin, Richard King, A. Morrison, John M. Morrison and S. A. Harris, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5. f25

The People against the Office Holders!

A GENERAL MEETING of the Democratic Republican Whigs of Mecklenburg county, is requested on the 18th instant, (it being Tuesday of the first week of the Superior Court,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the Delegates of Lincoln and Cabarrus counties, to select a suitable person as an Elector for this District, to be run on the People's Ticket at the Presidential Election in November next; and also, to take into consideration the disastrous condition of our country and adopt such means as may to them seem best to expose the humbuggery and corruption of the present *Federal* Administration, and check the tide of Executive patronage that is so rapidly spreading over the country, and threatens ere long to engulph the liberties of the People.

It is time the People were up and doing, they have long enough for their own safety suffered themselves to be hood-winked by the slang of designing office seekers. But a few days since the State of New Jersey was expunged from the union by the Van Buren party in Congress. And for what? To prevent the election of a Whig Speaker, and thereby to avoid an investigation and consequent exposure of the baseness and corruption of the miserable plunderers of the People's money. Already the Federal Sub-treasury bill has passed the Senate, and if it becomes a law, in less than three years afterwards it will result in a great Government Bank, subject to the control and management of the President of the United States. Then indeed will their be a reunion of the Government and Bank in all its most hideous forms. Add the present power and influence of Martin Van Buren to a Government Bank and where will his usurpation and encroachment upon the Constitution end.

Mark it! In less than three years after the Sub-Treasury Bill becomes a law, it will result in a Government Bank. What candid, disinterested man of intelligence in the community does not know that this federal slang about a hard money currency, is intended only to deceive the People and bamboog them into the support of a measure that will eventually terminate by increasing the power of the President and curtailing the rights and privileges of the People. Will the Farmers of old Mecklenburg continue to adhere to the miserable federal doctrines of the present Administration, until their liberties shall have been snatched from them. Or will they act as did their Whig ancestors during the Revolution, and come out and rally around the standard of their country in defence of their rights.

A WHIG.

Feb. 3, 1840.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 9, 1839.

POETRY.

THE FINE TRUE-HEARTED GENTLEMAN, ALL OF THE OLDEN TIME.

At a late meeting, in the vicinity of Boston, of the Roxbury Democratic Whig Association, Mr. Gove, of Boston, sung the following capital parody on a favorite song from the pen of WILLIAM HAYDEN, Junior:

WHIG SONG.

I'll sing you a new Whig song, made to a good old rhyme,
Of a fine true-hearted gentleman, all of the olden time;
By birth and blood, by kith and kin, a sound true Whig was he,
For his father signed the charter that made our country free;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

In youth upon the tented field, his laurels he did gain,
With Wayne he fought some battles, and never fought in vain.
In peace, the quiet statesman he, but when the grim war rose,
He buckled on his armor to meet his country's woes;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

And when he'd served his country well, in Senate and in field,
The honors that awaited him most freely did he yield;
He turned him to his home again, and sought a farmer's toils,
For though he'd *fill'd the offices*, he never took the *spoils;*
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

And when the People, in their might, have put their solemn ban
Upon the arch Magician, and all his tory clan;
To manage well their States affairs, with one accord they'll send,
Like another Cincinnatus, for the Hero of North Bend;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

Let every sound true-hearted Whig now raise his voice on high,
And for the triumph of the cause, join freedom's loudest cry;
Come to the fight, we'll win the field, away with doubts and fears,
The People's man is HARRISON, let's give him three good cheers;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

The People against the Office Holders!

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A WHIG.

Feb. 5, 1840.

NOTICE
To Importers of Goods coastwise via Wilmington.

THE undersigned, long in the business of "Receiving and Forwarding" for the interior counties of the State, offer their thanks to the numerous persons in that line who have thought proper to make us their consignees—and, now, respectfully, ask leave to notify them, generally, that this part of our business at the port of Wilmington, N. C. will be declined in future. In order to close the many accounts which stand open in our books we shall be greatly obliged to those in arrears for prompt remittances in any mode most convenient.

—AND—

To those who deal in produce, from the interior, for sale or shipment hence and for the purchase of Merchandize here, we offer our services.

The facilities by land and for shipping will render Wilmington a desirable port for exports and for the purchase of foreign imported articles.

R. W. BROWN & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23, 1840. f20

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the Mecklenburg Superior Court, being the 18th day of February, a

TRACT of LAND,

lying on Long Creek near the Tuckasege Ford, containing 150 acres. On the premises is a good

Saw Mill and Gold Mill,

Dwelling House and other out-houses. Twelve months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security. Any person wishing to examine the land can call on James N. Todd on the premises.

—ALSO—

One French

JACK.

WM. A. TODD,
Agent for
CHARLES JUGNOT.

Feb. 3, 1840. f20

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of March, 1840.

R. D. NYE HUTCHISON, *Principal.*

Feb. 3, 1840. 19*tf*

DENTISTRY.

DR. JOSEPH LEE'S engagements have prevented him from making his annual visit into this part of the State as early as intended by him. His employers may depend on seeing him in a few weeks.

Persons in the country leaving written orders at the office of the Charlotte Journal or the Western Carolinian, or at Ford's Tavern in Concord, will be visited at their residences without additional expense.

Camden, Feb. 1, 1840. f21

☞ The Western Carolinian will copy this three times.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my Shop to Messrs. Norment & Lawing, and wishing to close my business all persons indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle the same by Cash or Note, by the February Court. All failing to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with an officer.

WM. SANDRY.

Feb. 4 1840. f21

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has declined the Practice of Medicine, and at the same time requests all those that are in debt by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle by the February Court.

ISAAC WILSON.

Jan. 31, 1840. f20

Mr. Truman Roberts, of the City of New York:

YOU are hereby notified, that at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 3d Monday in February next, I will apply to the Court to receive the benefit of the Act of Assembly provided for the relief of honest insolvent debtors.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr.

Jan. 31, 1840. f21

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Elam Moore, dec'd, three miles East of Charlotte, on the great road leading to Cheraw, on the 27th instant, all the real and personal property belonging to the said deceased, consisting of the following, viz: A well improved

PLANTATION,

with a good convenient Dwelling House with all other necessary buildings, containing 125 or 130 acres. Also one good

Negro Boy,

3 or 4 head of Horses, 3 or 4 Cows with young

calves, and other Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, BACON, BALED COTTON, one Wagon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with other articles not necessary to mention. Sale to commence between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN W. MOORE, *Executor.*

Feb. 1, 1840. f21

N. B. The subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Elam Moore, dec'd., gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate settlement, lest they should find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. MOORE, *Executor.*

Feb. 1, 1840.

NOTICE.

WAS left at the Watchmaker's Shop of S. P. Alexander in Charlotte, a short time ago, a Note of hand on Edward Scarbrough. The owner can get it by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

Feb. 5, 1840. f21

The Thorough-bred Horse
ARCHY TONSON,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season, at Mr. Rhyne's Store, on Dutchman's Creek, Lincoln county, at Charlotte and at Richard People's Store, in Providence Settlement.

RICH'D. BUECH & CO.

Feb. 3, 1840. f21

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17*tf*

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, are respectfully but most positively informed that money he must have, and such as wish to save cost, may do so, by paying their respective dues, between now and the January Court, as I expect to be in Town the most of my time, until then, for the purpose of making settlements, and may be found at Mr. W. W. Elms's, Store. All that may remain unpaid at the last of the January Court, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without any distinction.

A. GRAHAM.

Dec. 26, 1839. 15*tf*

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON,** from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work, &c.,** which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12*tf*

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Bacon for Sale.

4000 POUNDS of first rate BACON for sale by the subscriber, on good terms. Any person wishing to purchase can see me during the January and February Courts.

R. W. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 16, 1840. f21

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2 GOLD MINES,** situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beatties ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16*tf*

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his Plantation, five miles west of Charlotte, on the Steel Creek road, containing 76 acres. On the premises is a dwelling house, kitchen and other outhouses with a good barn—about 40 acres cleared and under cultivation. The land is well watered and lies as well as any in the county, and the prospect of a Gold Mine is very fine, as good judges have so stated. For further terms apply to

UPTON RODDEN.

Jan. 11, 1840. f20

CHEAP GOODS
FOR CASH.

I SHALL hereafter sell for *CASH,* and I am determined to sell at the lowest prices. If I make a bill it must be paid when called for. I have also a good stock of

MEDICINES,

which I will sell low. I keep a good stock of

Thompsonian Medicines, (genuine.)

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21, 1840. 17*tf*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber again, and for the last time, respectfully requests those indebted to him, to come forward immediately and make settlement. Those who cannot pay, can at least close their accounts by Note. Such as do not avail themselves of this notice by the first day of March next, will after that time be called on by an officer.

STEN. FOX.

Jan. 28, 1840. f19

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscribers give notice that they have commenced business; their Furnace is in blast, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincoln co., Jan. 28, 1840. f22

State of North-Carolina,

IN EQUITY—August Term, 1839.

William Davidson
ex.
Isaac T. Avery, Robert Johnston, John Hoke and David Ramsour.

THIS case being referred to the Clerk and Master to ascertain what amount of stock was due to the Catawba Navigation Company, at the time of bringing this suit at law, and by whom, and what amount is now due and who were the Directors of said Company, &c. The parties will therefore take notice, that on the 20th day of February next, I will proceed to take said account, at my office in Charlotte, when and where they may attend.

By order,

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Jan. 23, 1840. Price adv. $5] f21

Saddling Business.

THE Subscriber will continue the above Business at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders for work at the shortest notice; and he will sell articles in his line low for Cash, or on short credit.

He also informs Saddlers that he keep a general assortment of **Hardware** and other articles used in his business, which he will sell low.

ORDERS punctually attended to.

ROBERT SHAW.

Jan. 20, 1840.

This Day

THE copartnership of Happoldt & Asbury expires. The Book of Accounts are in the hands of Jno. M. Happoldt, who is fully authorized to settle the business. Those who are indebted will do us the favor to call and settle by Cash or Note and thereby save us and themselves any further costs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
D. ASBURY.

Jan. 1, 1840. 15*tf*

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 43*tf*

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.** All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 44*tf*

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Reverend Impostor!!!

LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR." This soulless VILLAIN, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT the General Agent learnt, that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impiously manufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worthless medicine, —a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as the GENUINE ORIGINAL.

☞ If the People of America will only bear ONE FACT in mind, there is not even a POSSIBILITY of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:—☞ NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELLING AGENT *has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.* ☜ Again, every Agent of the TRUE Sanative, is appointed by the GENERAL AGENT, and receives the medicine directly FROM THE DEPOSITORY IN BOSTON.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) REMEMBER THE ABOVE FACTS, and they may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE ORIGINAL COMPOUND.

☞ N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is EARNESTLY desired to give an IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be CERTAIN that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent,
Depository No. 138, Washington Street.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1839. f21

New York, Dec. 17, 1839.

Sir,—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe co. as the "*Reverend Impostor*") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church, I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow-citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villany and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, Sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton, to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252 Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base imposter Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass.

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most *common* to the *finest.* Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of *cheapness, beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best *style* and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15*tf*

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15*tf*

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an *additional* supply of PIANOS, of very *superior* qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid Rosewood Pianos, 1 zebra wood, (striped,)

AND

5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud and a soft, or *Harp* pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

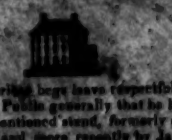
JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839. f21

☞ The Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert five times and send account. J. B.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Carolina Inn.



THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has opened the above-mentioned stand, formerly occupied by J. R. Neely and more recently by James Robinson, and is now prepared for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

The House is in good repair for the above purpose, and he now invites a Generous Public to call and judge for themselves; and being determined to please, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction. Due attention will be paid to his TABLE, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford. His BAR will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and his STABLES furnished with abundant provender and due attendance, and as the times are hard his charges shall be moderate. These he hopes will be sufficient inducements to merit a share of patronage.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1840. 16*tf*

BOYD'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY HORRIDGE,

Sign of

the Buck,

Corner of King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE proprietor of the above HOTEL tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him; and informs his friends and former patrons of the *House* that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "**Old Stand**" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

Stables sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourself.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. f21

☞ The Greenville Mountaineer and the Fayetteville Observer are requested to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS
For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latto, dec'd. containing **320** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other good buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 23, 1839. 11*tf*

New Goods! New Goods!!

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Books and Stationary, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware and GROCERIES,

direct from New York and Philadelphia, cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or on short time to prompt payers. Please call and see.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1837. 9*tf*

P. S. All the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Taylor & Chaffin, are yet in my hands and will be until the 1st of January next, at which time all which remain unpaid will, without respect of persons, be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Nov. 10, 1839.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839. 464*tf*

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 435*tf*

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

WANTED TO HIRE, a woman that is a good cook and washer. For information enquire at this office.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Who wants better Evidence?

IT WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published weekly in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, faintness, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs, Asthmas and Consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sufferings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency, of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, aet'd. 34 years of age—was afflicted 19 years with swellings in the legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Reuben Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodenant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Corbin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Tawgood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Anne Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tonicity which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be genuinely efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dizziness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, faintness, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal reduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.